

The Pocahontas Times.

Andrew & Norman Price, Owners.

"Montani Semper Liberi!"

Andrew Price, Editor

VOL. 17, NO. 49

MARLINTON, WEST VIRGINIA, JUNE 29, 1899.

\$1.00 PER YEAR

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for everything is not pleasant, is it? But what do you think if you don't buy here. Did you think it possible to buy a \$50.00 bicycle for \$10.00? Catalogue No. 29 tells all about bicycles, sewing

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Will practice in the Courts of Pocahontas and adjoining counties and in the Court of Appeals of the State of West Virginia.

L. M. McCLINTIC,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,
MARLINTON, W. VA.

Will practice in the Courts of Pocahontas and adjoining counties and in the Supreme Court of Appeals.

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Will practice in the courts of Pocahontas county and in the Supreme Court of Appeals.

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DR. O. J. CAMPBELL,
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Will visit Pocahontas County at least twice a year. The exact date of his visit will appear in this paper.

DR. J. H. WEYMOUTH,
RESIDENT DENTIST,

ELKINS, W. VA.

Will visit Pocahontas County every spring and fall. The exact date of each visit will appear in The Times.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,

MARLINTON, W. VA.

Office next door to C. A. Yeager's Hotel. Residence opposite Hotel. All calls promptly answered.

NO ICE.

To Greenbrier River Lumber Company, a corporation, J. Curry Skeen, C. E. Beard, Mary A. McClintic, L. M. McClintic, E. D. McClintic, Withrow McClintic, H. H. McClintic, G. W. McClintic, William A. Porter, John W. Stephenson, receiver, New York Security & Trust Company, trustee, A. L. Rice, trustee, A. L. Rice, S. M. Rice, Eugenia A. Hildreth, Louis Swabacker, Louis C. Stifel, and William F. Stifel:

You will take notice that on the 30 day of June, 1899, an application will be made to the Circuit court of Pocahontas county, West Virginia, at a term thereof to be held that day, at the court-house thereof, for the appointment of commissioners to ascertain a just compensation to the persons entitled thereto, for a certain piece, parcel, or strip of land hereinafter mentioned, in which you, Greenbrier River Lumber Company, a corporation, are interested as the owner in fee thereof, and for such orders and proceedings to be then and there entered and had as may be necessary to condemn the same for public use and purpose herein mentioned. And you, J. Curry Skeen, C. E. Beard, Mary A. McClintic, L. M. McClintic, E. D. McClintic, Withrow McClintic, H. H. McClintic, George W. McClintic, William A. Porter, John W. Stephenson, receiver, New York Security & Trust Co., trustee, A. L. Rice, trustee, A. L. Rice, S. M. Rice, Eugenia A. Hildreth, Louis Swabacker, Louis Stifel, William Stifel, are interested as the holders of liens on said lands or some part thereof. The said piece or parcel of land is bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Lying in the district of Edray, county of Pocahontas, and State of West Virginia, on the Greenbrier river:

First Tract: Being all that parcel or strip of land, lying and included within 50 feet on both sides of the centre line, as located, of the Greenbrier Railway, as shown on a map and survey of said railway, now on file in the office of the clerk of the county court of Pocahontas county, West Virginia, beginning at a point on the boundary line between the lands of the said Lumber Company and John J. Kellison at station 2532 plus 68 of the said located centre line, thence, in an easterly direction, along said boundary line to a point on same 50 feet from said centre line, measured at right angles to the direction of same, thence in a northerly direction, parallel to and 50 feet from said centre line, 4500 feet to a point, on the boundary line between the lands of the said Lumber Company and George W. Overholt, thence along said boundary line, in a westerly direction, crossing said centre line at station 2577 plus 50 and running to a point on said boundary line, 50 feet from said centre line, measured at right angles to the direction of same, thence in a southerly direction, parallel to and 50 feet from said centre line, 4477 feet to a point on the boundary line between the lands of the said Lumber Company and John J. Kellison, thence along this said boundary line, in an easterly direction, to the point of beginning—said strip containing in area 10.31 acres more or less.

Second Tract: Being all that parcel or strip of land lying and included within 50 feet on both sides of the centre line, as located, of the Greenbrier Railway, as shown on a survey and map of said railway, now on file in the office of the clerk of the county court of Pocahontas county, West Virginia, beginning at a point on the boundary line between the lands of the Greenbrier River Lumber Company and the McClintic estate, at station 2660 plus 11 of the said located centre line, thence in a southerly direction along the said boundary line to a point on same 50 feet from said centre line, measured at right angles to the direction of same, thence in an easterly direction parallel to and 50 feet from the said centre line 6470 feet to a point on the boundary line between the lands of the said Lumber Company and the lands owned by the late Joshua B. Kree, now claimed to be owned by Sarah M. Apperson, thence along the said boundary line, in a northwesterly direction, crossing the said centre line at station 2724 plus 59 and running to a point on said boundary line, 50 feet from the said centre line, measured at right angles to the direction of same, thence in a westerly direction, 50 feet from the said centre line, 6370 feet to a point on the boundary line between the lands of said Lumber Co. and the McClintic estate, thence along said boundary line, in a southerly direction, to the point of beginning

said strip of land containing in area 14.8 acres more or less.

The plats of said land, marked "G. R." are filed with the application, in writing in the case, and which parcels or sections of land are proposed to be taken by the Greenbrier Railway Company, a corporation duly created and acting under and by virtue of the laws of the State of West Virginia, and intended by the company to be appropriated for the purpose of constructing and operating a railroad for public use, under and by virtue of its act of incorporation, under the laws of the said State of West Virginia.

GREENBRIER RAILWAY COMPANY, By Simms & Enslow and George J. McComas, Attorneys.

NOTICE.

To Leonidas B. Parkins, David J. Cochran, George B. Cochran, Clark Cochran, Samuel Cochran, Elizabeth Cochran, widow of Thomas Cochran, deceased, Miles Cochran, and Mitchell Cochran, sons and heirs at law of Thomas Cochran, deceased:

You will take notice that on the 30th day of June, 1899, an application will be made to the Circuit Court of Pocahontas County, West Virginia, at a term thereof to be held on that day, at the court-house thereof, for the appointment of commissioners to ascertain a just compensation to the persons entitled thereto for a certain piece parcel or section of land hereinafter mentioned, in which you are interested as the owner in fee thereof, and for such orders and proceedings to be then and there entered and had as may be necessary to condemn the same for the public use and purpose herein mentioned. The said piece or parcel of land is bounded as follows, to-wit:

Lying in the District of Little Levels, County of Pocahontas and State of West Virginia, on the Greenbrier River, and the portion of said land proposed to be taken belonging to the heirs of Jesse Cochran as shown by partition line between said heirs and Leonidas Parkins, agreed to by Leonidas Parkins, David J. Cochran, George B. Cochran, and Clark Cochran, a part of said heirs, is described as follows:—All of that parcel or strip of land lying and included within 50 feet on both sides of the centre line as located of the Greenbrier Railway as shown on a map and survey of said railway now on file in the office of the clerk of the county court of Pocahontas County, West Virginia, beginning at a point on the boundary line between the lands of George B. Cochran and others and lands that are vacant at station 1701 plus 90 of the said located centre line, thence along said boundary line in a southerly direction, to a point on the same 50 feet from said centre line measured perpendicularly to the direction of the same, thence in an easterly direction, thence in a northerly direction parallel to and 50 feet from the said located centre line 4585 feet to a point on the boundary line between the lands of George B. Cochran et al and Leonidas Parkins as established by the agreement above referred to, thence along said boundary line in a westerly direction, crossing said centre line at station 1750 plus 17 and running to a point on said boundary line 50 feet from said centre line, measured perpendicularly to the direction of the same, thence in a southerly direction, thence in a westerly direction, parallel to and 50 feet from said centre line 4760 feet to a point on the boundary line between the lands of George B. Cochran et al and the lands that are vacant, thence along this said boundary line, in a southerly direction, to the point of beginning, said strip of land containing in area 11.09 acres more or less.

The plat of said land marked "G. R." is filed with the application in writing, in the case, and which parcel or section of land is proposed to be taken by the Greenbrier Railway Company, a corporation duly created and acting under and by virtue of the laws of the State of West Virginia and intended by the company to be appropriated for the purpose of constructing and operating a railroad for public use, under and by virtue of its act of incorporation under the laws of the State of West Virginia.

GREENBRIER RAILWAY COMPANY, By Simms & Enslow, and Geo. J. McComas, Attorneys.

Mr. John Bevins, editor of the Press-Scout, says: "I have used Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera, and Diarrhoea Remedy in my family for fifteen years, have recommended it to hundreds of others, and have never known it to fail in a single instance."

For sale by Barlow & Moore, Editors. Amos Ba-low, Huntersville, E. T. McNell, Buckeye, E. L. Holt, Academy.

Moderation in Wine.

Haste! haste! haste, boy, and bring the bowl.
To quench the fever of the soul.
The copious stream with skill combine;
Add ten parts water, five of wine.
The copious draught will thirst assuage,
Nor in the breast too fiercely rage.
O cease, my friends, from shame give o'er
These clamorous shouts, that deafening roar.
This Scythian scene all peace destroys;
Turns joy to madness, mirth to noise!
Let cheerful temperance rule the soul—
The best ingredient in the bowl.
—Anacreon.

The Gipsies.

On either side
Is level fen, a prospect wild and wide,
With dikes on either hand by ocean's self supplied:
Far on the right the distant sea is seen,
And salt the springs that feed the marsh between:
Beneath an ancient bridge the straitened flood
Rolls through its sloping banks of slimy mud;
Near it a sunken boat resists the tide,
That frets and hurries to the opposing side;
The rushes sharp that on the borders grow
Bend their brown flowerets to the stream below,
Impure in all its course, in all its progress slow:
Here a grave Flora scarcely deigns to bloom,
Nor wears a rosy blush, nor sheds perfume;
The few dull flowers that o'er the place are spread,
Partake the nature of their fenny bed.
Here on its wiry stem, in rigid bloom
Grows the salt lavender that lacks perfume;
Here the dwarf willows creep, the seepwillow harsh,
And the soft slimy mallow of the marsh.
Low on the ear the distant billows sound,
And just in view appears their stony bound;
No hedge nor tree conceals the glowing sun,
Birds, save a watery tribe, the district shun.
Nor chirp among the reeds where bitter waters run.

Again the country was enclosed, a wide
And sandy road has banks on either side;
When lo? a hollow on the left appeared,
And there a Gipsy-tent their tribe had reared:
'T was open spread to catch the morning sun,
And they had now their early meal begun.
When two brown boys just left their grassy seat
The early traveler with their prayers to greet:
While yet Orlando held his pence in hand,
He saw their sister on her duty stand;
Some twelve years old, demure, affected, sly,
Prepared the force of early powers to try;
Sudden a look of languor he descries,
And well-feigned apprehension in her eyes;
Trained but yet savage, in her speaking face
He marked the features of her vagrant race;
When a light laugh and roguish leer expressed
The vice implanted in her youthful breast:
Forth from the tent her elder brother came,
Who seemed offended, yet forbore to blame
The young designer, but could only trace
The looks of pity in the traveler's face:
Within, the father, who from fences nigh
Had brought the fuel for the fire's supply,
Watched the feeble blaze and stood dejected by.
On ragged rug, just borrowed from the bed,
And by the hand of coarse indulgence fed,
In dirty patchwork negligently dressed,
Reclined the wife—an infant at her breast;
In her wild face some touch of grace remained
Of vigor palsied and of beauty stained;
Her blood-shot eyes on her unheeding mate
Were wrathful turned, and seemed her wants to state,
Cursing his tardy aid; her mother there
With Gipsy-state engrossed the only chair;
Solenn and dull her look; with

such she stands,
And reads the milk-maid's fortune in her hands.
Tracing the lines of life; assumed through years,
Each feature now the steady falsehood wears:
With hard and savage eye she views the food,
And grudging pinches their intruding brood.
Last in the group, the worn-out grandsire sits,
Neglected, lost, and living but by fits;
Useless, despised, his worthless labors done,
And half protected by the vicious son,
Who half supports him; he with heavy glance
Views the young ruffians who around him dance;
And by the sadness in his face appears
To trace the progress of their future years:
Through what strange course of misery, vice, deceit,
Must wildly wander each unpracticed cheat!
What shame and grief, what punishment and pain,
Sport of fierce passions, must each child sustain—
Ere they like him, approach their latter end,
Without a hope, a comfort, or a friend!
—Tales in Verse, George Crabbe.

The Enos Sharp Cases.

A section of country near the line of the Huntersville and Green Bank districts is interested vitally in the investigation into the matters pointed out by Enos Sharp, which have resulted so far in getting himself bound over to appear before the grand jury, while the other side remains at large.

This section has suffered greatly in the past few years from thieves, and so many sheep have been driven off that some farmers have ceased to raise sheep. Hanson Dille alone has lost 65 sheep. George Fertig lost eight and found his bell sheep with the bell muffled, indicating that an attempt had been made to drive the whole flock off. Hogs running in the mountains and poultry in large quantities have also been taken. There is no question but that an organized gang is at work; but the authorities can not be too careful for with such a condition of affairs it is not hard to raise suspicion against almost anyone.

The racket started when Scott Kelley was arrested on a peace warrant and at the hearing Enos Sharp declared that Kelley had admitted to him that he had assisted in the cutting of Dick Knapp's throat, and that he could name the men who had been driving off people's sheep from the range.

Kelley was sent to jail without the formality of issuing a warrant and on this meagre evidence. Upon a hearing, Judge McWhorter turned him loose. He had been about to die in confinement and had had the courtesy of "prison bounds" extended to him before and he had become a familiar feature of the village and seemed to enjoy his visit to Marlinton immensely. He does not look like a murderer.

In regard to the sheep stealing he detailed the circumstances attending the driving off of sheep on Elk on the day of the Confederate Rennon at Marlinton in 1897, when the whole country was away from home.

Unfortunately the witness's reputation for truth and veracity in the neighborhood in which he lives has been successfully assailed in two late trials and his evidence made of no effect.

A few days after Amos Wood-dell, one of the men he had accused of lifting sheep, had a warrant issued for sharp for shooting at him. After some delay Sharp was arrested, examined last Tuesday and held to await the action of the grand jury. Uriah Hovener, one of our most prominent stockmen, bailed him out of jail.

Then Enos Sharp had a warrant issued against Henry (Aline Peg-leg) Rider and John A. Hooks for breaking and entering the house of his father Lindsey Sharp. They were arrested and examined before Squire Grace last Thursday.

Lindsay Sharp's house is situated in a lonely place on the Huntersville and Dunmore road. Enos

Sharp's house is near his father's. Both testified that on the night of the 17th inst. some six or seven men came to the house and with much cursing and swearing invited them both to come out and be killed. When they refused to respond they broke open and searched both houses. While they were attacking Enos's house, old man Sharp got up and fled to the woods from where he watched operations. Enos remained upstairs and testified that he heard the voice of Henry Rider and the sound of his peg-leg on the floor. "You're a damned liar!" shouted the prisoner suddenly making a false movement with his fist. The court quieted the confusion incident to this interruption and the case proceeded.

Lindsay Sharp is a decrepit old man who calls himself seventy-five in round numbers. His testimony was substantially the same as that of his son. He said that he sat out in the woods all night. He has the reputation of having hoarded a fine bag of gold, and the defense attempted to show that it might have been for that the house was broken into.

The defense said that the constable Ellis Moore had asked them to locate Enos. This was confirmed by Moore's testimony. They had gone there and halloed for Enos and when he did not answer had gone to Mrs. Rebecca Miller's house and watched for him all night. Floyd Rider corroborated this evidence, and the evidence of Enos Sharp being impeached the prisoners were discharged.

Diving for Fire Wood.

Upon the shores of Hawai fire-wood is a scarce and precious commodity. The present forests do not grow near the sea, and the labor of bringing wood from the distant timber is great, especially as roads are few. Practically all the fire-wood of the natives, and much that is used by the Europeans in the towns, is drift that is brought down periodically from the uplands by freshets that follow heavy rains.

There is nothing strange in all this, but what is strange is the way the natives gather the wood. Pick it up on the beach? Not at all; at least, very little is obtained in that commonplace manner.

Much of the island timber is very heavy, and instead of floating in orthodox fashion, as wood should do, it promptly sinks to the bottom. As the freshet gathers headway, down come the heavy tree trunks and branches, dashing fiercely against the rough lava sides of the stream and bumping against the bottom till all semblance of their original shape is lost and they are bruised into shapeless blocks or split into kindling.

The current carries them well into the ocean, where they settle in the sand. The first stage of their journey is over; now for the second. In a day or two the ocean rises in its might and sends in huge breakers upon the shore, which catch the logs and splinters and roll them over and over, still on the bottom, towards the beach. Here is the native's chance. He has been waiting for just such an opportunity. Down to the shore come the Kanakas in troops. Men women and children are all on the beach, having a eye both to business and pleasure.

The women are clad in old loose, hofukus, a garment I may best describe by likening it to the original "Mother Hubbard." The men doff their garments and don the economical waist cloth. The children follow suit, so far as doffing goes, and don—well, to tell the truth, most of them don nothing; and if they are satisfied, you and I need not complain. And now for it.

The men dash into the breakers, diving under the big comers and rising on the crest of the smaller ones till they are out shoulder-high; then they feel around with their feet till they find a piece of wood—it may be only a splinter, or it may be a log so large as to require the aid of a rope to pull it in; but large or small, no matter. Down dives the Kanaka head foremost to seize the prize.

The women and children wade

in a little distance to catch the smaller pieces that get past the men, and soon the piles on the shore grow from nothing to cords.

A hardy native will stay in the water, wading and diving, a couple of hours, and then come out, pretty thoroughly chilled, to sun himself on the beach in readiness for another bout with the waves, meantime solacing himself with inevitable pipe or cigarette.

Hard work is this wood gathering by diving, what between the buffettings of the waves, the cold, and the labor of tugging the logs ashore! But for all that, shouts and laughter fill the air, and one might suppose the occasion was a summer picnic.

Whatever his faults, the Kanaka has not added to the gloom and discontent of the world. He endures disappointments and misfortunes with equanimity, and when the clouds pass and the clouds of his son. He said that he sat out in the woods all night. He has the reputation of having hoarded a fine bag of gold, and the defense attempted to show that it might have been for that the house was broken into.

Cigarettes and Crime.

The relation of the cigarette to crime was the subject of some startling statistics presented before the National Conference of Charities and Corrections at Cincinnati. Of the boys in the Illinois State Reformatory between the ages of ten and fifteen, ninety-two per cent. were confirmed cigarette smokers, and eighty-five per cent. so addicted to the habit, at the time of their conviction, as to be termed "cigarette fiends" by the court.

The superintendent who compiled these figures asserts that the cigarette works tenfold more injury to the boy under fifteen than do intoxicating liquors, and more than any other one factor starts him on the road to criminal life.

While it is true that not every cigarette fiend becomes a criminal, the fact remains that the habit is acquired through evil associations; it involves demoralizing deception on the part of the boy at home; and by enfeebling health and will makes the lad an easy prey to temptation.

Professor De Motte, of Bryn Mawr, visiting a tobacco house in Brazil, noticed a black fluid trickling slowly into the vat of tobacco about to be made into cigarettes. Upon asking what it was he was told, "Rum, molasses and opium; to give spice to the cigarette." These are specific facts, which admit of no controversy. Deductions thereupon can be easily made by every reader.—Youth's Companion.

Sociable.

A political candidate, on paying a second visit to the house of a doubtful voter of the peasant variety, was well pleased, but somewhat surprised, on hearing from the elector that he would support him.

"Glad to hear it," said the candidate. "I thought you were against me."

"Sure, I was at first," rejoined the peasant. "When the other day ye called here and stood by that pigsty and talked for half an hour, ye didn't budge me an inch."

"But after ye had gone away I got to thinkin' how ye'd reached yer hand over the rail and scratched the pig's back till he lay down wid the pleasure of it. I made up me mind thin that whin a man was so sociable as that whin a poor fellow cratur, I was n't the boy to vote agin him."—Youth's Companion.

A whiskey drummer who has been in the business twenty-five years said the other day: "The sale of whiskey is decreasing every year. People have quit drinking. It is no longer considered good form to swill it. A drunken man is a disgrace. A tippler can not hold a job anywhere that is respectable and progressive. The railroads won't have him, neither will anybody else. The sentiment is getting stronger against it. The teacher, the preacher, and the papers are all against it. In twenty years from now the whiskey problem will have solved itself. Beer, soda-water, lemonade, milk-shake, and other light beverages will have crowded it out of the saloons and drugstores into the medicine chest."—West Virginia News.

To Cure a Cold in One Day.
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets.
All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 35c. The genuine has L. B. Q. on each tablet.